THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 464. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.
SHIP "VANCOUVER."

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have recovered property of any kind whatsoever, from the wreck of the Ship *Vancouver*, to furnish full particulars of the same to the undersigned pending the adjustment of their Claims for Salvage.

The law will be strictly enforced against all who fail to comply with this requisition.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Consignees.
tf Shanghai, 20th May, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have established myself, since the *1st January last*, as a PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this Port.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
tf Foochow, 16th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Co-partnership under which THOMAS SAMUEL RAWSON, WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, and HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, have heretofore carried on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents* in Singapore, under the style of KER, RAWSON & Co., expires *on the 30th instant.*

Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM WEMYSS KER, WILLIAM PATERSON, & HENRY MINCHIN SIMONS, will carry on business as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, from and after *the 1st May next*, as Co-partners, under the style of

PATERSON, SIMONS & Co.
6au Singapore, 4th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established a GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS at *Nagasaki* and *Decima* in *Japan*, under the style of FRIELINK & Co.

Mr. ADOLPH VOGET is authorized to sign the firm.

W. G. FRIELINK.
30jy Nagasaki, 15th April, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „	„ 6	„
Twelve do., „ „	„ 7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as AGENTS of the *Fire Insurance Company of Dresden.*

WM: PUSTAU & Co.
2jy Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae. 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE,

At the North-China Herald Office,

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Account Books.
Paper of all sizes, ruled and plain.
Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes.
Music Books.
Wax, Tape, Wafers, &c., &c.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCULAR.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned begs leave to intimate to his Customers and the Community generally that by the late mail steamer he has secured the services of a competent and experienced European who has had several years experience in the manufacturing of Soda-water, Lemonade and other Beverages in England and the Colonies.

The undersigned is prepared to supply the above Beverages wholesale and retail.

P. F. RICHARDS.
18ju Shanghai, 1st June, 1859.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India,

See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICTURE OF SHANGHAI,

BY T. F. BEDWELL.

THERE not being a sufficient number of Subscribers to defray the expense of having the above Picture lithographed, it is still to be seen at this Office, where Subscriptions will be received until further notice.

Colored Lithograph Copies, Tls. 4 each—deliverable at home or here.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 17th May, 1859.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. McEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards,....	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the 1st May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

U. S. Consular Court,
Shanghai, China, *June* 16, 1859.

In the matter of the Estate of Theophilus Plenard, *deceased.*

All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Theophilus Plenard, *deceased*, are hereby notified to present them to this Court with proper Vouchers *on or before Wednesday, the 20th day of July next*, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to which time the further hearing of this matter stands adjourned.

W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul, Acting Judicial.

CIRCULAR.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Shanghai*, Captain Almond, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 26th instant, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Application for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 20th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. of *Friday, the 24th instant*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 15th June, 1859.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The A. I, Schooner *Minna*, 299 Tons Register, 5,500 Peculs capacity, and in excellent order for any voyage.

For particulars apply to

ABRAHAM HOWARD.
tf Shanghai, 15th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having formed a Partnership with Mr. George T. Jones, their business as Surgeons, &c., will henceforth be conducted in the name of BURTON & JONES.

ALFRED BARTON.
o Shanghai, 17th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17so Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of H. B. M. Consul on *Wednesday next, the 22d inst.*, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The whole of his Household Furniture consisting of Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, Silver and Electro Plated-Ware, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Mirrors, Carpets, Beds, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued on *Monday*.

H. FOGG & Co.
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

In the Estate of Beno. Tiat, *deceased.*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The undersigned have received instructions from H. B. M. Consul to sell by Public Auction, on *Monday, the 27th June*, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The British Bark *Black River Packet*, 264 Tons Register, built in Southampton of English Oak, and Copper fastned to the bends.

The Vessel will be sold in one lot, and Handbills giving a list of Articles to be sold with her, will be issued early.

She carries about 7,000 Peculs.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask & Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt & Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Bracket, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald,

The "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......April 26	Singapore,	......May 29
Bombay,	......May 16	Hongkong,	......June 9
Calcutta,	...... —	New York,	......April 12
Galle,	........May 21		

Mail of 10th May from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 22d.—Shanghai, 20th inst. Last year it was received on 24th, per *Yang-tsze*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

		Received
Hongkong,	Feb. 27	*viâ* Marseilles, ..Apr. 13
Shanghai,	„ 20	*viâ* Southampton, Apr. 18

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 17th June, 1859.			*Ending 17th June, 1858.*	
11,—	*Max.* 70	*Min.* 66	*Max.* 80	*Min.* 66
12,—	„ 72	„ 64	„ 77	„ 65
13,—	„ 69	„ 65	„ 77	„ 67
14,—	„ 77	„ 70	„ 74	„ 67
15,—	„ 78	„ 70	„ 77	„ 65
16,—	„ 74	„ 71	„ 82	„ 66
17,—	„ 79	„ 75	„ 81	„ 67

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange.—*On Calcutta*, Bank Bills, accepted and 3 d/s. Rs. 308, and on *Bombay*, Rs. 305 per 100 Tls.

Opium.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
June	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
11—450 —		..460 —	..575 —	..572 —
13—455 —		..465 —	..580 —	..575 —
14—460 —		..470 —	..580 —	..575 —
15—463 —		..475 —	..585 —	..578 —
16—463 —		..475 —	..585 —	..578 —
17—465 —		..475 —	..583 —	..575 —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 17th, *Celestial*, (Br. sh.), 494, Brait, from Swatow; *Urania*, (Am. bq.), 406, Turner, from Japan; *India*, (Swed. bq.), 491, French, from Bangkok; and *Radnagore*, (Br. sh.), from ——

Departed.—June 17th, *Salacia*, (Br. bq.), 449, Locke, for London; *Greyhound*, (Chil. sh.), 401, Ahlmann, for Hongkong & Whampoa; and *Syrian*, (Br. bq.), 228, Hodgeton, for Taiwan.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived. — Per *Shanghai*, Dr. Dickson, Messr. W. L. Meyers, Bridges, Powerog, Thorburn, Loureiro, Boyer, and Davis.

Departed. — Per *Formosa*, Bishop Spelta, Capt. Lieut. Beklechoff, Messrs. J. S. Compton, r.n., C. Alabaster, T. Kroes, G. Lemaire, Mayer, Hewlett, Grainger, Sutherland, and Dalziel. Per *Egmont*, Messrs. G. W. Coutts, E. Walles, B. Cobb, F. W. Cheney, and Clarke. Per *Hellespont*, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Lyall and two children, Mrs. Leggo, Messrs. J. Jardine, Austin, and Dr. Dickson. Per *Powhatan*, H. E. Mr. Ward, W. W. Ward, (Secy.), S. W. Williams, W. A. P. Martin, and W. Aitchison, (Interperters); G. W. Heard, and J. Lurman, (Attachés). Per *Mississippi*, H. E. Mr. Harris, E. M. Dorr, and J. Heard. Per *Rêmi*, to leave to-day, Dr. R. N. Duggan, Cte. Castellani, Messrs. E. Buissonnet, T. J. Birdseye, A. Bidet, G. F. Groom, R. Dhurumsey, and A. M. Bhimjee.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—*May* 4.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Batt, Stretten, & Lent.

Per *Falcon*, from Liverpool, Mr. Geo. S. Morrison.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

Departed—per *Norna*, 5th June—For Galle, Mr. Thompson.—For Bombay, Messrs. E. Soomar and H. Ebrahim.—For Alexandria, Messrs. H. F. Edwards, and T. A. Lane.—For Marseilles, Rev. Mr. Julian Verolas, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Man, Messrs. Munk, B. Johnes, H. Fogg, M. de Warn, J. R. Linfello, R. R. Linfello, Antonio Vehurtons, Joaquim Baunelos and Jerom Vedal.—For Southampton, Dr. & Mrs. Macgowan and 2 childred, Mrs. Davies and 2 children, Messrs. Downs, Blandford, Major, and Knill.

NOTIFICATION.

The undersigned having been requested in accordance with the provisions of the Xth Article of the Land Regulations, to call a public meeting of the Renters of Land within the Foreign Limits, notice is hereby given that a Meeting will be held at H. B. M. Consulate, on Monday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to consider a proposal that will be submitted to it by the Municipal Council for the repair and the extension of the Bund.

[L.S.] (Signed) C. de MONTIGNY,
H. I. M.'s Consul-General.
„ „ D. B. ROBERTSON,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
„ „ W. L. G. SMITH,
U. S. Consul.

Shanghae, 10th June, 1859.

The next outward mail for Europe is advertized to leave per *Shanghai* on Sunday morning the 20th at day-light.

The London mail of May 10th is due by the P. & O. Company's calculation on the 29th. It was received last year on the 24th per *Yang-tsze*. Allowing it the same number of days as the two last mails from England it will be here on the 25th.

An Official Notification at the head of this Journal, to which we beg to direct the attention of our readers, announces that the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China, until further orders.

The Chinese Imperial Commissioners have departed for Peking by land. They will probably be 40 or 50 days on their journey. They had not an interview with either the British, or French Minister.

The Hon'ble F. W. A. Bruce, and their Excellencies Monsr. de Bourboulon, and Mr. J. E. Ward, Envoys Extraordinary from England, France and America, respectively, left on Wednesday last the 15th inst. for the Gulf of Pecheli *en route* to Peking. The former in H. M. S. *Magicienne* with Steam Tender, *Coromandel*; M. Bourboulon in H. I. M. S. *Du Chayla* with Steamer *Norzagaray*, and Mr. Ward in U. S. S. *Powhatan* with chartered Str. *Toey-wan*. The British Admiral, left on the 12th in the *Chesapeake* with Gun-boat *Lee* in company. The rendezvous is in the Gulf of Pecheli, at Sha-lui-tien about 50 miles E. by S. from the mouth of the Pei-ho.

The departure of the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, and America for Peking, for the purpose of exchanging, at the Capital, the ratified Treaties obtained from the Emperor of China just twelve months ago, is an unprecedented historical event that we must place on record. It is *le commencement de la fin*, the step leading to the consummation of that great change in the policy of this proud government that it is destined to undergo. Driven from every disputed point by the allied forces of England and France until the treaties were ultimately signed at Tien-tsin, China must now relinquish its last hold, and admit, as friends, into the *Ta Néi* or "Great Interior" otherwise called the *Tsz Kyin tshun* or "Vermillion Forbidden City" the barbarians who have dictated terms to her.

We were slow to endorse the opinion, now generally held, that the cortége will proceed without interruption to the Northern Capital. We have only yielded on seeing the force which England sends to support her Minister in his negociations, convinced that such a demonstration, with the experience the Chinese already have of its power to act, if necessary, is the best guarantee for peace.

That every cunning device for passive resistance will be resorted to we still expect, but feel confident of its failure as the expedition is supplied with every necessary to make it independent of Chinese assistance.—Commissariat Officers, Contractors, Bakers, 200 of the Military Train (coolies) with abundance of provisions all ready packed for land carriage. These accompanied by 100 of the Royal Engineers,—Officers and men—among whom are artizans well practised in all mechanical contrivances that may be required to facilitate their transport. Then there are 500 non-commissioned Officers and men of the Royal Marine Battalion exclusive of those serving on board the different ships, and the blue Jackets who, if called upon, will show their efficiency as a Naval Brigade on shore, as they have done before.

The British Naval Squadron consists of 7 Steam-ships, 10 Gun-boats and 2 Troop and Store-ships.

This array one would think should secure the peaceful entry of the parties into the Capital, but when the unwelcome visitors proceed to business and an interview is demanded between the Emperor and the Ministers representing their respective Sovereigns, then will the artfulness and *finesse* of these accomplished dissemblers come into action and the odds will be against us. Indeed, we do not see how, with all the firmness we expect to find in Mr. Bruce, it will be possible to get over the excuse that the Emperor is too sick to receive them, unless it be by waiting until he recovers or dies.

It is very probable that some more troops may arrive from the South to act as a reserve in case of need.

The U. S. S. *Mississippi* left for Nagasaki on the 15th inst. It might have been an accommodation to many, (it would have been so to us,) if notice of her intended departure had been circulated or published; although, if letters and papers would be kept on board as long after her arrival as those from Hongkong per *Powhatan* were, there would be no greater advantage gained than in sending by private vessels, deliverable at the convenience of the consignees.

We must postpone until next week, any remarks we may have to make on the paper that appears in our columns to-day, on Treaty rights and Customs' regulations, in the mean time referring it to the attention of our readers.

Hwang Tsung-han is removed to the Governor-Generalship of Tze-chuen, in place of Wang King-yun who succeeds him in office at Canton.

BANKER'S ORDERS.

The Company of Bankers have advertized that a certain "old custom," involving responsibility on the part of the *passer*, as well as on that of the issuer of a note, shall be re-established; and that Bills shall only be "considered a legal tender—when the amount is received."

The latter regulation is rather misty; but the former may be important. For, although many of us have never heard of the abrogation of the old rule, its reiteration at this moment has probably some significance. Our Oriental friends have a way of concealing a deep, and sometimes a dangerous, meaning, under their smoothly running platitudes. Let us try to discover the gist of this advertisement of the Company of Bankers.

Passers of "Bills" have, "in recent times," "been in the habit of pleading that the Bill has the cancel mark, or is not forthcoming, and that they are therefore unaccountable"—"wherefore it has been agreed at a meeting in the Tseih Yuen establishment," that these pleas "will be inadmissible." In other words the cancelment of a note, either by mark or by destruction, is not to release the passer from responsibility unless the party to whom it is passed actually collects the money. And this he may not always be able to do. For, on going to the Bank "in the evening, to receive the amount," (the bill having previously been presented, and marked paid) he may "find the bank closed and the assistants fled, leaving nothing to meet his claim."

In such a case he shall be "entitled to take the cancelled Bill," and reclaim on "the party from whom he received it."

But if he can't get the cancelled Bill—if the cunning absconders have destroyed it, he shall still be entitled to reclaim "on the party from whom he received it."

Now in the case of an honest fellow whom one has sent to collect a Banker's note, and who innocently leaves it in the Banker's hands; goes home to wait for the money; and finds bye-and-bye that there is neither money or note to be had, it may be equitable that the master should suffer the loss.

But how if some Tea or Silk country agent, or some roguish Comprador (and there are such, incredible as it may appear) collects your "Bill," and in the course of the "evening" hears that some one else's bill has been dishonored, and the Bank shut? What is to prevent his saying to you that your bill also has been dishonored; that the voucher is lost in the manner above described, and that he is not responsible? And who will doubt that H. E. the Taoutai, if the case is referred to him, would cite the advertisement of the Company of Bankers (with whom your Comprador is probably a partner) and tell you that since you had been warned, you had no recourse upon any body but the fugitives, whom you might catch if you could?

Again (and this seems to be the case chiefly contemplated in the advertisement); suppose some seller of produce to whom you have paid a Banker's order, returns to you with a plausible story about having lodged the order with the Banker according to custom, and having waited for the money according to custom, and having bye-and-bye gone (when custom warranted it) and found Bank, money and order, all vanished; then, whatever suspicions you may have about his having collected his money, *before* the presentation of the Bill upon which the Bank really did break, you must still pay him the second time, so as not to "involve him in embarrassment." Even if you are able to find among the wreck the order itself, duly marked paid, your production of it against him shall not avail you; for has it not been decided by the Company of Bankers, "at a meeting in the Tseih Yuen establishment" that "the plea that the bill has the cancel mark" will be "inadmissible?"

No clearer proof of the unsoundness of the present Bank note system of Shanghai, has ever been offered, than this advertisement of the Bankers themselves.

They imply not only that Bankers may abruptly abscond, with little danger of ever being found again, but that our Bank notes are very liable to be marked paid, or destroyed, without our getting any money for them. And their intimation is well-founded enough; for we have heard of recent instances of both cases, the publication of which, if newspapers here had the information and power they have at home, might have seriously alarmed those who now so confidently take all sorts of unreadable Bankers orders.

But what is the remedy our astute friends propose for this evil? They know well enough that the defaulters and robbers are safe from molestation by the Chinese law, and that H. E. the Taoutai would wear out the persistence of almost any one who invoked his aid to catch Chinese rogues. Therefore they do not propose recourse to him. Neither do they propose any other way of recovering the money, or the men. The only modification of the existing vicious system that their conservative hearts can venture to suggest, is recurrence to the "old established rule" that every body who passes a Bank note is responsible for its goodness. The only *new* proposition made is that people who deal in such notes should be careful.

Nothing is said or hinted about rectifying the bad practice of putting off payment of the notes till the latest possible time of the due-day; nothing about the worse practice of taking the note from the shroff who presents it, and marking it paid, long before the money due upon it is ready for delivery. Nothing about the multitude of little Bankers who spring into existence only to prey upon the Community, and only in consequence of the facilities the Shanghai system offers for doing so. No! the only remedy for the whole thing is that the foreigner shall *look out* when he takes notes, and *fork out* when he is reclaimed upon.

But this advertisement ought to suggest to this Community, that the present is a good time to call for a reconstruction of the whole system of Bankers notes here. It is quite possible that the stronger and better portion of the Bankers have issued it in hopes to arouse the foreigners to some action, now while the quiet season permits attention to such affairs, and while a low rate of interest renders the business of the petty bankers comparatively unprofitable.

We beg that in this hope they may not be disappointed; and would suggest that measures should be taken to invite the chief sages of the Banker's Company to a meeting with a Committee of foreigners to arrange for the regulation of the Banking system of Shanghai. We have some reason to believe that they will accept such an invitation; and meantime we trust that the subject will be discussed with an interest and intelligence adequate to its importance, so that the foreign Committee may be prepared to speak for the whole Community.

The system of ten day orders seems inseparable from the business of this port. But there is no reason why it should not be much better regulated, and much better understood than it is at this moment.

Let notes be indorsed by all who are to be held responsible for them. Let payments be prompt on presentation. Let us know who we are trusting.

At all events if the system is not susceptible of improvement, let us know the reason why.

The cause of Leang-a-ting *v.* Lindsay & Co. is the first Civil Suit which the Hon'ble Mr. Bruce has, in his capacity of Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, been called upon to decide.

It will be remembered, from the Minutes of the cause which we gave in our issue of 12th March last, that after a hearing which extended over four days, H. M. Consul, assisted by three assessors, pronounced a decision in favor of the Plaintiffs. This decision the Defendants appealed against, and before pronouncing a final Judgment, Mr. Bruce ordered that Mr. Hogg should be examined on oath as fully as possible on the circumstances attending the transaction,—Leang-a-ting and A-yaou having both been examined as witnesses at the hearing of the case.

Mr. Hogg was consequently examined and on his evidence being added to the Minutes and other documents transmitted with the appeal, Mr. Bruce has pronounced his decision as follows;

"I have read with attention the papers in the case of Leang-a-ting *versus* Lindsay & Co on which the decision of the Consular Court is founded, together with the evidence of Mr. Hogg which I directed to be taken subsequently.

"The question at issue, is, whether the Plaintiff is to be considered to have acted on behalf of A-yaou or whether the transaction is to be held to be one in which Sinqua acted as principal, and the payment therefore sufficiently made by the entry of the Tea in Sinqua's account. If the intervention of A-yaou in the sale is established I do not think it can be met by the presumption arising from the previous conversations quoted in favor of the joint interest of Sinqua and Leang-a-ting in sales effected by the latter, and it is unnecessary to pronounce an opinion on the alleged partnership existing between them. I look upon the question therefore as entirely one of fact peculiarly fitted for the decision of a Consular Court assisted by assessors. A Judge who has to decide merely on the written deposition is in a far less advantageous position to arrive at the truth in the midst of such conflicting evidence as that under review, than the Consul and assessors who heard the evidence orally given and who had an opportunity of weighing the bearing and manner of the witnesses. I should treat, therefore, an appeal under such circumstances as an application for a new trial, and should only grant it, if there was a conviction in my mind that the decision was not in accordance with the evidence.

"After the most careful consideration my conclusion is that there is no sufficient ground for such a cause—the active intervention of A-hoon in the delivery of the Teas is established by the evidence of a witness in the defendants employ and I am of opinion that A-yaou must be thereby held to have retained the ownership till the teas passed into the hands of Messrs. Lindsay & Co. Leang-a-ting having been employed by him as a Broker is entitled to sue for the value, and I hereby confirm the decision of the Consular Court to that effect."

OBITUARY.

Died from exhaustion and neglect, on the 10th inst. the *Shanghai Chronicle of Fun, Fact, and Fiction*, aged 3 months, regretted by a limited number of friends and admirers.

Examination into treaty rights and past practice with regard to infractions of trading and customs' regulations by British subjects in China.

In former years, there was little practical need to ascertain British rights in cases of alledged smuggling. "The Chinese is the most gentlemanly custom-house in world" was an opinion not unfrequently expressed. It had reference, indeed, mainly to the total absence of vexatious searching and worrying formalities in connection with the luggage of travellers and the domestic supplies of foreign residents. But it was at the same time a not altogether unapt characterization of the action of the custom-house with respect to trade-goods. Whenever a case of non-observance of regulations occurred which did not plainly constitute a wilful attempt to evade those duties always leviable even under the easy Chinese system, the customs' procedure was lenient and indulgent. It rarely required more than a few words of explanation, from the merchant through the Consul, to effect a release of goods detained. For these reasons, Consul-General Alcock (who had left China in 1856) was, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Consular affairs in 1858, still enabled to say: "The custom-house in China is one of the most liberal in the world."

But of late years, a new system of levying Chinese customs dues has been in force at Shanghae; and it now appears that this system,—the foreign inspectorate system,—is to be established at all the open ports. [*I here omit a page or two in which I pointed to the effect of this system as an element in Anglo-Chinese commercial relations, and to the necessity of placing the legal position of British subjects on its true footing.*]

Such being the aspect of affairs, it has become a matter of importance to assert a right hitherto allowed to lie dormant in an almost unaccountable manner. This is that *no British subject at the treaty ports in China can rightfully be deprived of the smallest portion of his property except by due course of English law.*

This being the case, it will,—notwithstanding my explanations about the indulgent or timid procedure and customary liberality of the Chinese officials,—be heard with some surprise, that these officials have, during the past sixteen years of open trade, been allowed themselves to exercise the power of condemning goods seized by them for alledged breaches of the customs' regulations. And, when I say, Chinese officials, I mean these officials acting merely as an executive body and not observing even those forms of judicial procedure which are prescribed by their own laws. By Chinese law-practice, one guarantee at least of a fair trial is secured not less than it is by English practice: the defendant is entitled to be confronted with his accuser during trial in open Court. Now, in no case of seizure and condemnation that I have seen or heard of during some ten years residence at the largest two ports, has the British subject interested been confronted in a Chinese Court by any representative of the Customs, nor even been summoned to such a Court to be heard in his own defence. The mere attempt to do this would have speedily shown the international illegality of any Chinese tribunal whatever making itself the judge over the property of a British subject at any of the Open Ports. I repeat that, in this immense trade, where a single British ship will often contain a cargo of enormous value, a Chinese executive official, the Superintendent of Customs at each port, has hitherto been allowed to constitute himself the judge of the legality of seizures made by himself. This is almost unaccountable when we consider that in England *no* executive officer, no Commissioner of Police or of Customs, not even a Chief Secretary of State can condemn an Englishman to be imprisoned for a day or to be mulcted of a sixpence. The police officers may, in the first instance, seize a man and the customs' officers may seize goods, but both the man and the goods are then merely held at the disposal of the proper Court, which must consist of one or more members of the *judicial* body,—magistrates or justices of the peace at least. And if, at the trial, the Court decides the seizure to have been illegal or made without sufficient cause, the officers making such seizure are liable to pay ample damages.

As regards their disputes with private Chinese, it is agreed on all hands that the Treaties have placed British subjects exclusively under English law, administered by British officials. If, during the past sixteen years, a Chinese has accused a British subject of a crime or offence committed against him, it is before the British Consul that the matter has been tried, it is by that official that judgment has been pronounced, and by his order that it has been carried into execution. The same has held of all kinds of civil claims on the part of a Chinese against a British subject. Has a Chinese considered himself aggrieved by an Englishman in matters of property? It is before the Consul that he has brought his action for redress: the Chinese authorities have never attempted to exercise a jurisdiction in such cases.

Taking, then, the whole of the past practice in the relations between the two countries, we find the following strange anomaly. In all cases of a claim against a British subject in which the decision could affect the purse of a Chinese subject only, and in which the Chinese authorities have not been directly interested, there we have nevertheless been careful not to trust to the impartiality of these authorities,—there it has been agreed that the British Consul should be the sole judge. But in cases in which the Chinese authorities have been themselves interested,—in which either their purses or their official credit as collectors of the revenue has been directly concerned,—there it has been tacitly allowed that they themselves should be the judges! "*Nemo debet esse Judex in propria sua Causa*, No man can be judge in his own cause," is a fundamental rule in the administration of justice, wherever justice *is* administered; but here, in dealing with the Chinese mandarins, we have reversed the rule. To them, we have declared by a sixteen years practice: You shall never be judges over our countrymen except when you are yourselves parties against them.

So much for past practice. I now proceed to treaty rights.

It is to be premised that smuggling and infractions of trading prohibitions, punishable by imprisonment, fine or other mulct of property, are not private wrongs: they are crimes or public offences. They are so as well by the positive laws of England and China as by the reason of the thing. Hence, in England, when the Commissioner of Customs applies to a Court to decree him legal possession of goods he has seized, he does not enter a "complaint" or commence an "action:" he "prosecutes" by "information" or "indictment." The matter is one for criminal, not civil jurisdiction; and confiscation of goods is simply another mode of punishing by fine.

The question before us then resolves itself into this: Who has the criminal jurisdiction over British subjects in China?

It is a settled rule of international law that the criminal jurisdiction of a country belongs to the territorial Sovereign except in so far as he cedes it to others by agreement. Turning to England and China, we find that the national agreements between the Sovereigns of the two countries are embodied in three documents: the Treaty of Nanking, the General Regulations of Trade, and the Supplementary Treaty. Now in the 13th article of the General Regulations of Trade, we find the subject of criminal jurisdiction dealt with in general terms. It is there stated: "Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws to attain that end, and the Consul will ~~be~~ empowered to put them in force."

But the 4th article of the Supplementary Treaty states that if British merchants proceed to non-treaty ports to trade, the Chinese officers "shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both vessels and cargo and [so says the Chinese version] the British officials shall not argue the subject with them." And the 12th article lays down, with reference to the Five Ports as well as non-treaty places, that the British Consul, on hearing of a "smuggling transaction" must instantly inform "the Chinese authorities of the fact and they will proceed to seize and confiscate all goods, whatever their value or nature, that may have been so smuggled."

Here, therefore, we have a conflict of stipulations. Generally, but quite distinctly, it is agreed that the Consul shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases; and then we see it agreed that in one class of cases the Chinese authorities shall have the power themselves to punish, by confiscation of ships and whole cargoes, and, in another class, to punish by confiscation of goods seized under certain specified circumstances.

It is, however, in the West, a well established rule in the application and interpretation of laws, both municipal and international, and it is also a positive rule of Chinese jurisprudence, that, when two laws or stipulations conflict with each other, the more particular is to be preferred to that which is more general. Arguing, therefore, from the old British treaties, the Chinese authorities have the exclusive jurisdiction in two particular kinds of cases, firstly over British ships and cargoes found at non-treaty ports, and, secondly, over goods seized by them, as being smuggled, at the Five Ports. But there their penal powers end. They cannot even under these British Treaties lawfully levy, or enforce the payment in money of treaty-prescribed fines, whether by means of distraining *other* goods of the British subjects implicated or by withholding ships' portclearances after such ships have paid *dues* and *duties* according to the tariff. It is the Consul only who can enforce payment of fines; and he, too, can do it only in the manner prescribed by the laws enacted by the British government, as stipulated by the 13th article of General Regulations, quoted above.

We have now to ascertain the effect of the United States and the French Treaties, both concluded after about a years' quiet consideration of the working and consequences of the British conventions. For the 8th article of the British Supplementary Treaty stipulated that any additional "privilege or immunity" granted to other foreign nations should be enjoyed by British subjects. Any stipulations, therefore, in the United States and French treaties for new privileges or immunities are as much British as if they had formed part of the Treaty of Nanking. I wish to state this fact with some emphasis, inasmuch as it has appeared to me that we British have hitherto been rather slow to realize it and to act thoroughly upon it.

The 21st article of the United States' treaty provides that "citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be subject to be tried and punished 'only' by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States."

The French treaty is, if possible, still more explicit. The 27th article,—after providing, with more especial reference to crimes and offences against the person, that Frenchmen committing such shall be dealt with by the French Consul only,—goes on to say:—"Il en sera de même en toute circonstance analogue et non prévu dans la présente Convention, le principe étant que, pour la répression des crimes et delits commis par eux dans les cinq ports, les Français seront constamment régis par la loi Française."

There is but one class of cases excepted from the general criminal jurisdiction secured by these two provisions. The 33rd article of the United States treaty accords the jurisdiction over vessels found at non-treaty ports to the Chinese authorities as uncontrolledly as does the British Supplementary treaty. The 2nd article of the French treaty also accords that jurisdiction to the Chinese, but limits the penalty to the confiscation of the cargo only and provides for the Consuls' cognizance of the affair before condemnation is proceeded to. As the French treaty is the latest, it defines the legal position of the three western nations with regard to this particular offence. I may add that that offence, though committed by a large number of vessels for many years past, has never been punished.

After an attentive perusal, I have come to the clear conclusion that the French treaty contains nothing else which can be fairly considered an exception to the above general provisions; that the United States treaty most certainly contains no such exception; and that consequently, these general provisions are not in conflict with any special stipulations reserving to the Chinese authorities the jurisdiction where the question is the condemnation of goods at the Five Ports. Confiscation of goods is agreed to as the appropriate punishment for certain offences, but the jurisdiction, the right of deciding whether, in any instance brought forward, such an offence has been committed or not and of decreeing infliction of the punishment if it has been committed, that right remains with the foreign officials.

Now as the right of being, when accused, tried by the Courts and according to the laws of one's own country is a "privilege" to an Englishman and as freedom from Chinese jurisdiction is undoubtedly an "immunity" to him, it follows, from the operation of our most-favored-nation clause, that, since the conclusion of the United States treaty, no British subject at the Five Ports has been, nor is now liable to the penalty of deprivation of property, whether in the shape of dollars or of goods, except by due course of such British law as the Queen has enacted for the punishment of British offenders, pursuant on Her engagement to that effect in the 13th article of the General Regulations of Trade.

This law, in so far as infractions of the customs' regulations are concerned, is to be found in substance in Art. III, V and VIII of the Order in Council of June 1853, together with Art. XXXVII and Rules of Practice based upon it.

It is there laid down that the Consul in his district shall have power to enforce by fine or imprisonment the observance of the treaties; that it shall be lawful for him, upon information of any party, that a British subject has violated any of their stipulations to summon before him, and try the accused party and to award such penalty of fine or imprisonment *as may be specified in the said treaties;* and that he shall hear and determine such causes without assessors. After a conviction and sentence before a Consul, an appeal lies, under certain specified formalities, to the Chief Superintendent of Trade who has power to confirm, to vary or to reverse such sentence, and from whose decision there is no appeal. At the trial before the Consul, due provision is made for the summoning of witnesses, for their separate examination when the cause is heard, and for their cross-examination by the party against whom they then appear. It is also provided that the parties shall have liberty to argue their own cause in Court; that the Consul shall give judgment upon the substantial merits and facts of the cause before him; and that he shall conform his decisions to the principles of English law as distinguished from its practice.

Such is the nature and course of the only proceedings by which a British subject at any of the Five Ports can lawfully be punished, for violation of treaty stipulations, by loss of his goods. The Chinese Superintendent of Customs can obtain the rightful possession of goods seized by him, and which he considers liable to confiscation, only by deputing a duly accredited customs' officer to prosecute before the Consul in the manner just indicated. On the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that the Emperor of China having surrendered the penal jurisdiction originally inherent in him, it is peculiarly incumbent on us to maintain good faith by doing justice, and not less so in the case of treaty-made offences than in others. I, therefore, entirely agree with the principle which has made the appeal in these cases to the Superintendent of Trade and not to the Supreme Court of Hongkong; it being but reasonable to suppose, and some experience having indeed shown, that an international officer is in such cases more likely to be impressed with a full sense of Treaty obligations, and less likely to quash an essentially just conviction on merely forensic informalities than is the judge of a British colonial law court.

I think, however, it is greatly to be regretted that assessors should not have been made legally necessary to the Consul in all cases where the value of the goods seized exceeds two or three hundred dollars.

† † †

In our second column will be found a Notification announcing a Meeting of Land Renters to be held at the British Consulate, on Monday next, at 2 P.M. A proposal will then be submited by the Municipal Council for the repair and extension of the Bund. We understand the resuscitation of this great desideratum arises from a conviction that as certain repairs are absolutely required along its face, an addition of ten feet to the width would not add materially to the expense, if done at the same time. Whilst this fact is universally admitted, it is generally agreed that as a further extension must be made at no very distant time in consequence of the rapidly increasing foreign population and trade of the settlement, it would be wise to make a good and complete job of it at once, by carrying it out 50 feet and piling or otherwise strengthening the face to prevent damage from the irruption of the river. The additional number of coolies carrying, or loitering about for employment, strangers from the country who come to see the foreigners, labourers and others passing to and fro between the city and the bridge leading to Hong-kue,—who generally imitate the example of foreigners by walking in a line, extending over ten or more feet, and not in single files as they do in their own narrow pathways—these alone show the necessity there is for making a wider thoroughfare. The additional number of vehicles, the prancing horses that have succeeded the quiet jog-trot pony of former times and the courier-like pace of some riders, to say nothing of certain other extensive sumptuary arrangements, are arguments in favor of the project, for the personal safety and convenience of the community. To these we must add the most important consideration of all,—the sanitary condition of the settlement. The retrocession of the river from this bank is daily leaving a greater extent of mud flat, scarcely covered except at high tide, and without sufficient wash to clear off the filth from the drains, the deposits from the large number of vessels in harbour, and numerous other impurities, the offensive odour from which assail the olfactory organs of all who seek the coolest public resort we possess for air and exercise. Any one of these arguments would warrant the improvement, but taken collectively they offer an irresistible ground for its adoption; we therefore hope the Meeting will be well attended, and that a resolution authorizing the Municipal Council to make a contract for the extension of 50 feet more than its present width will be carried, and put into effect immediately.

The following account of an attack made in the country, by robbers, on a foreigner in the early part of this month should have appeared last week:—

Proceeding on the 1st inst. alone, from Nam-sun to Ho-chow the gentleman alluded to anchored for the night, as a storm prevented him reaching the latter place. At about midnight he was awoke by the noise of glass being smashed and on looking up saw boat-hooks being thrust into the cabin through the windows; thinking a boat had run into them he jumped up, and heard the boatmen crying out "thief," and saw them engaged in a fight with the thieves; one of the former was knocked, or jumped overboard, and the others followed, leaving him no alternative but to do the same, as he had no fire-arms or other weapon to defend himself with. On reaching the shore he could not find any of his men, but soon after saw them sculling the boat away. After wandering about in the dark for half an hour he fell in with one of the boatmen who had come ashore to search for him, the others remaining on board the boat, which they had again taken possession of when the robbers abandoned her. The thieves were six or eight in number. They had evidently searched for dollars which they supposed would be in the boat, of the foreigner, but found none. Every thing of any value was taken by them. All the satisfaction the traveller could get from the village hard by, was, that the place was called Sun-san and that there were a great many thieves in that part of the river.

(From the Saturday Review, April 23.)

WAR.

Very little surprise will be felt, by thoughtful observers of the recent course of events, at the deplorable news brought by the telegraph from Turin. The utter insincerity of the negotiations which have been pending had become only too certain before the failure of the last English proposition and the delivery of the Austrian ultimatum. The terms suggested by our Government as a final attempt to avert the threatened war may not improbably have contributed to hasten the catastrophe. To reject a proposal for a general disarmament previously to the meeting of the Congress was tantamount to declaring that the question had passed from the domain of diplomacy to that of the sword, and it is probable that Austria would justify the step she has taken on the ground of the hopelessness of arriving at any peaceful solution.

It is not a matter of the first importance to apportion the blame of the imminent conflict between the contending parties France and Sardinia may avail themselves of the plausible pretence that they accepted the terms which Austria refused to submit to; and if there had been any reason to believe that the assent of France to a general disarmament was given in good faith, a heavy responsibility would rest on Austria for having plunged Europe into a war of which no one can foresee the end. Yet few will think that Austria was unreasonably suspicious in doubting the sincerity of the Emperor of the French; and if the guilt of precipitating the conflict is to be charged now, as in most other cases, upon the country whose preparations were most advanced, the greater crime of having successfully conspired against the peace of Europe is monopolised by the Sovereigns of France and Sardinia. The only judgment which Englishmen will be disposed to pronounce is, that such a war is a great public crime, and that no sympathy is due to any of the parties to the quarrel. There has, perhaps, never been a conjuncture when neutrality was so plainly the duty and the interest of this country. We have no reason to desire the victory of either side. If Austria should succeed in trampling down the one constitutional State of Italy, and in riveting the chains of her alien subjects, she would scarcely look to England for congratulation. If French legions should again overrun the plains of Lombardy, we cannot be expected to rejoice in the revival of the aggressive policy by which the first Napoleon compelled us to sacrifice so much blood and treasure in resisting his encroachments and accomplishing his downfall. All the belligerents may rest assured that England has no sympathy for any of them. The part of this country is clearly to stand aloof, and not to throw the weight of her sword into either scale until it can be seen from which side the equilibrium of Europe is most seriously threatened. The paramount duty of our Government is to put the forces of this country in a position to intervene with decisive effect, if events should unfortunately force us to take part in the quarrel; and if Lord Derby hopes to avert the condemnation which his factious dissolution at such a crisis deserves, he must be prepared to meet the new Parliament with a good account of what he has done during the interregnum to forward the warlike preparations which not even a position of neutrality will enable us safely to postpone.

It is almost as idle to speculate on the events which the telegraph may announce within the next few days as to moralize on the wickedness of the policy which has sacrified the peace of Europe. There can be little doubt that the news of the Austrian ultimatum will have set the forces of France in immediate motion. The term of three days which Count Gyulai has allowed before the commencement of actual hostilities, has no doubt been calculated so as to preclude the arrival of French reinforcements before the first fatal blow shall have fallen on Sardinia. But the race will be a close one. From Toulon to Genoa, and thence by railway to Turin, is a distance which may be traversed by an army in a very short time; and if the Sardinian troops can only delay the overwhelming forces of Austria by a few days, the opposing armies of the real principals in the quarrel may stand face to face before the Sardinian army can be effectually crushed. The alternative of submission on the part of Piedmont to the terms of the ultimatum, is scarcely to be regarded as a possibility. A temporising answer would certainly fail to delay the attack, and an unqualified promise to disband the volunteers who have been collected from all parts of Italy would destroy at one blow the schemes of aggrandisement which have been so long cherished at Turin, and would be attended with dangers only less formidable than a single-handed encounter with the Austrian vanguard. Nor can we attach much value to the bare possibility that, in the interval between the utterances of the menace and the period assigned for its fulfilment, the remonstrances of friendly and neutral Powers may have availed to delay the movement of the Austrian armies. We fear we can regard the recent news in no other light than as an announcement that the die is irrevocably cast, and that war has already commenced. The only satisfaction which remains to us is in the reflection that no share of the responsibility rests upon England, and that, whatever the unseen issues may be, we can scarcely be dragged into the vortex of war until we have had time to prepare for a conflict in which, if we should be forced to intervene at all, it must be with an energy worthy of the resources and the spirit of the country.

A Railway Accident.—A dividend now a-days.—*Punch.*

A horse dealer, in describing a used-up horse, said he looked "as if he had been editing a daily newspaper."

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

232—Evenings at the Microscope—J. H. Gosse.
233—Sketch Book of Popular Geology—H. Miller.
308—Rival Rhymes.
709—History of France—Rev. J. White.
710—The Eighteen Christian Centuries—Do.
711—Italian Women, by J. A. Trollope.
703/9—Murray's Handbook of India—Madras.
703/10—Do. Do. —Bombay.
1236—Wanderings among the Indians of North America.
1237—Six Years Travels in Russia, by an English Lady.
1238—Fankwei, or the San Jacinto in the Seas of India, China and Japan.
1849—David Copperfield—Chas. Dickens.
1850—Oliver Twist— Do.
1851—Villette—Currer Bell.
1852—Popular House Academy—2 vols.
1853—Creeds—3 vols.
2068/5—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey Sketches Critical and Geographical.
2068/6—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey Leaders in Literature.
2068/7—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey on Problems neglected or misconceived.
2068/8—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey Studies on Secret records.
2068/9—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey Classic records.
2068/10—Selections Grave and Gay.—De Quincey The Confessions.
2332—Dives and Lazarus.
2333—Eminent Men and Popular Books—from the "Times."
2334—On Liberty—J. S. Mill.

Shanghae, 28th May, 1859.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enbleas the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA,	*Tls.*2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*,	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY,	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo,	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS,	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT,	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON,	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language,	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY,	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages,	3.0.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 10	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	June 6	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 12	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Nagasaki	.. 6	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 12	Shanghai	B. str.	760	Almond	Hongkong*	.. 8	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P &O. Agent
.. 14	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	do	.. 5	Rice	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Main	Ha. bg.	205	Fredericksen	do	.. 3	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 15	Coromandel [H M.	disp. bt			do	.. —		(Tender to *Chesapeake.*)
.. 15	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	.. 5	Sugar	A. R. Tilby

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 9	Plover [H.M.	g.-boat		Rason	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 10	Assistance [H.M.	t'p ship		Heath	do		
.. 10	Haughty [H.M	g.-boat		Broad	do		
.. 10	Highflyer	H.M. str		Shadwell, C.B.	do		
.. 10	Banterer [H.M.	g.-boat		Jenkins	do		
.. 10	Quatre Bras	Du. bk	281	Bondix	Nagasaki	Ballast	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 10	Wanderer	A. schr	175	King	Hongkong	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Sea Nymph	B. bark	463	Morwick	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Kate Kearney	B. bark	413	Gill	do	Re-expts.	Lindsay and Co
.. 11	Maury	A. bark	594	Fletcher		Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 11	Spirit of Trade	B. bark	528	McCullock	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Turner and Co
.. 11	Sydney	B. bark	345	Grant	Amoy	Re-expts.	Knoop and Co
.. 11	Chesapeake [H.M.	st.-fri.			Gulf of Pechell		
.. 11	Opossum [H.M	g.-boat		Balfour	do		
.. 12	Lee [H.M	g.-boat		Jones	do		
.. 12	Mephisto	Da. bg.	181	Anderson	Fuchau	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	David Brown	A. ship	1715	Behm	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 15	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	Tea &Silk	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 15	Dona Anita	B. bark	456	Burdett	Nagasaki	Ballast	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 15	Egmont	B. ship	767	Gibson	do	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 15	Mississippi	U. S. str		Nicholson	Japan		
.. 15	Magicienne	H.M.str		Vansittart	Gulf of Pechell		
.. 16	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 16	Coromandel [H M.	disp bt			Gulf of Pechell		(Tender to *Chesapeake.*)
.. 16	Du Chayla [H.I.M.	st.-fri.		Trieault	do		
.. 16	Norzagaray [H.I.M.	str.		Lespès	do		
.. 16	Powhattan	U.S. str.		Pearson	do		
.. 16	Toeywan	B. str.			do		(Chartered by U. S. Govt.)
.. 16	Glengariff	B. bark	104	Webster	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Mary & Louisa	A. bark	497	Jones	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 16	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Nagasaki	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Admiral	June 4	B. bark	412	Pie	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Amazone	May 30	Ha. bg.	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Archimedes	May 29	Bre sch	177	Hilgerlob	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Bertha	June 8	Bre. bk	512	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kelung	Imdt.
Beverley	June 15	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick			
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	June 3	Ha. bk	312	Jebson	Siemssen and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 22	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Christian Louis	June 4	Du. bg	232	De Vaz	Siemssen and Co		
Countess of Seafield	May 28	B. bark	492	Brown	Dent and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Cygnet	May 28	A. ship	498	Moses	Augustine Heard and Co		
Day-spring	May 31	B. bark	375	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Dennis Hill	May 17	B. bark	348	Atkin	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Diana	June 4	B. ship	520	McNielage	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Duck	May 20	B. schr	145	Prowse	Reiss and Co		
Edith Rose	May 25	A. ship	510	Homans	Russell and Co		
Elizabeth Ann	May 17	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Everetta	Mar 21	B. bark	464	Montgomerie	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Manila	cld 6th
Faust	June 14	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Forest Queen	June 2	B. ship	839	Grisdale	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Greyhound	Apr 17	Chil. sh	401	Ahlmann	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong & W'poa	cld 14th
Koh-i-noor	June 2	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co.		
Lady Raglan	May 21	B. ship	729	Worden	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co.		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Main	June 14	Ha. bg.	205	Fredericksen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Macassar	June 7	Ha. bk	406	Godge	Siemssen and Co		
Maria	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartze	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk.	292	Thin	Vaucher, Frères		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218				
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Minna	May 24	A. schr	299	Smith	Captain		
Myrtle	May 28	A. bark	398	Botsford	Wm. Pustau and Co	Formosa	Early
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co		
Nora	June 7	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ora	May 31	Ha. bg.	148	Peters	Siemssen and Co		
Podesta	May 16	Ha. bk	346	Augelbeck	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 8th
Postilion	May 24	Du. bk	329	van der Poll	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of England	June 3	B. ship	876	Partridge	Order		
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Nagasaki	cld 17th
Richard Cobden	May 29	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Rostock	May 31	Mbg.bk	147	Behnck	Siemssen and Co.	Hkong & W'poa	22d inst
Salacia	May 8	B. bark	449	Locke	Lindsay and Co	London	cld 16th
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Shanghai	June 12	B. str.	760	Almond	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	26th inst*
Shan-tung	May 28	B. bark	311	Baldry	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sidon	June 3	Ha. bg	306	Niessen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Star-light	June 6	B. ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Susannah	June 4	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	20th inst
Syrian	May 16	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Taiwan	cld 15th
Tell	June 7	Ha. bk	280	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Van der Palm	June 3	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Kelung	Early
Wageola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Water Witch	June 6	B. bark	236	Hodge	Dent and Co		
Wide Awake	May 28	B. ship	727	Young	Dent and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	812	Smith	Russell and Co.	New York	
Witch of the Seas	May 31	Bre. bk	391	Baxter	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wodan	May 24	Da. sh.	235	Mathiessen	Harkort and Co		
Woodville	May 4	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
Zephyr	June 12	B. schr	148	Roper	Dent and Co		
75 Merchant V'sls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Germantown	U S steam frigate	..	..	..	Page	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Abdul Medjid, 12th Feby.; Stornoway, 16th March; Chieftain, 31st do.; Marion, 11th April; Assyrian, 11th do.; and Strathmore, 19th do.

Liverpool—East Field, 18th Dec., (passed Anjer, May 5); Hersilia, 6th Feby.; Georgiana, 12th do.; Falcon, 19th March; and Oberon, (*vid* St. Johns), 16th April.

Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do.

Deal—Earl of Southesk, 27th Feby.; Challenger, 4th March; and Choice, 10th April.

Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan.; and Ballarat, 24th March.

Shields—Cleveland, 12th March.

Sunderland—Chrysels, 18th March.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
	Black Tea	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	531
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	....
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales,
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255	....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 20	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do..	[illegible]	227,800	1,077,560	1,538
Feb 2	Pertena	354	..do..	[illegible]	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do..	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do..	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do..	214,152	383,723	597,875	536
.. 21	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	676,551	309,133	985,684	698
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do..	520,480	285,595	806,075	451
.. 19	Heroes of Alma	557	..do..	297,768	283,823	581,591	832
May 31	New Era	725	..do..	306,148	385,706	691,854	511
Cleared	Salacia	449	..do..				

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk,* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,100
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do..	....	590,442	590,442	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	....	861,500	861,500	39.95	....	4,600
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..	....	639,258	639,258	48:94	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,550
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..	....	943,133	943,133	51:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	53.60	....	....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	....	3,462
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	131:63	....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40	....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do *..	....	296,323	296,323	....	....	....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	597,810	597,810	....	....	....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do..	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	....	....
May 1	Egeria	644	..do..	154,400	674,300	828,700	390:00	....	[illegible]
.. 4	Arthur	554	Boston	114,197	238,282	352,479	....	....	[illegible]
June 5	John Jay	494	New York	109,146	420,472	529,618	95:60	....	15,925

* *Vid* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609
May 1	Kate	310	Auckland	55,653	....	55,653
.. 22	Mathilde	123	Sydney	....	....	95,489

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,829
.. 5	Mary P. Slade	199	do	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do....*vid* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,904
.. 17	Christian	170	do	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do....*vid* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,567
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do	1,947
.. 16	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,148
.. 17	Italian, str.	557	do	53
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do	2,190
May 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do	2,318
.. 17	Hellespont, str.,	330	do....*vid* Fuchau	13
.. 27	Shanghai, str.,	760	do	1,336
June 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,301

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can*. One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

(*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*)